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BOROUGH OF EASTLEIGH

ANNUAL REPORT

of

THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year

1941

Eastleigh :

Eastleigh Printing Works, 26a, High Street, Eastleigh.

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF, 1941.

Medical Officers of Health :

R. REYNOLDS GARRETT, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
(Part time until June, 1941.)

ALLAN G. PROVERBS, M.B., Ch.B.
(Part time from July, 1941.)

Deputy Medical Officer of Health :

ALLAN G. PROVERBS, M.B., Ch.B.
(Part time until June, 1941.)

Chief Sanitary Inspector :

(b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), CHARLES E. JAMES.

Sanitary Inspector :

(b), (c), (f), (g), M. F. WELLS.

Inspector of Meat and Other Foods :

(b), (c), (f), H. F. DAWE.

Departmental Clerks :

Mrs. E. M. EVANS.

W. R. W. SHATTOCK. (Until September, 1941.)

Miss M. B. RICHARDS. (From April, 1941.)

-
- (a) *Sanitary Inspector's Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute.*
 - (b) *Sanitary Inspector's Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspector's Joint Board.*
 - (c) *Meat and Food Inspector's Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute.*
 - (d) *Sanitary Science Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute.*
 - (e) *Smoke Inspector's Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute.*
 - (f) *Diploma in General Hygiene, Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene.*
 - (g) *Associate-Membership Certificate, Institution of Sanitary Engineers.*

BOROUGH OF EASTLEIGH.

To the Chairman and Members of the Sanitary and Health Committee.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1941.

The analysis of Birth, Death and Infectious Disease Case Rates are shown on page 5, and compares favourably with that of the rest of the county, with the exception of Measles, about which I have provided details on page 29 of this Report.

Air Raid Precautions, which still forms one of the major services provided by the Department, is dealt with by the Director of Casualty Services in Section VII.

The duties of Meat and Food Inspection still remain an important duty for the Department, the number of animals slaughtered in the district during the year 1941 being 25,685, compared with 35,139 in 1940 and 25,729 in 1939. An account of this work appears in Section V of this Report.

The Sanitary Circumstances of the Area and Housing are dealt with by the Chief Sanitary Inspector in Sections III and IV of the Report.

Section VI deals with the prevalence of Infectious Disease in the Borough. Nine hundred and sixty-five cases of Infectious disease were notified to the Department during the year, compared with 448 in 1940. Of this total 792 were notifications of measles and 83 of whooping cough, compared with 194 cases of measles and 179 of whooping cough in 1940, which leaves a total of 90, which is comparable with former years. Of these 41 were cases of scarlet fever, which is not unduly high compared with former years.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ALLAN G. PROVERBS,

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION I.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (in acres)	6,320
Registrar-General's estimate of:—	
(a) Resident population, mid 1941	27,290
(b) Average population appropriate to the calculation of death rates	27,290
Number of inhabited houses,	7,828
Rateable value (1st April, 1941)	£171,816
Product of penny rate (1st April, 1941)	£690
Estimated weekly average of unemployment	6

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

	For Calculating Infant and Maternal Mortality Rates.		For Calculating Birth Rates.		
LIVE BIRTHS.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Total	203	178	200	174	} Birth Rate per 1000 estimated resident population, 13.70.
Legitimate	197	169	194	166	
Illegitimate	6	9	6	8	
STILL BIRTHS.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Total	4	9	4	9	} Rate per 1000 total (live and still) births 33.00.
Legitimate	4	8	4	8	
Illegitimate	—	1	—	1	
Deaths	Total. 314	Males. 166	Females. 148	} Death Rate per 1000 of the estimated average population 11.50.	

Deaths from Puerperal Causes (Headings 29 and 30 of the Registrar General's Short List).

No.		Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.	
No. 29.	Puerperal and Post Abortion			
	Sepsis	—	—	
No. 30.	Other Maternal causes	2	5.07	
Death of Infants under one year of age :—		M.	F.	Total.
	Legitimate	5	14	19
	Illegitimate	—	—	—
Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :—				
	All infants per 1000 live births			49.86
	Legitimate infants per 1000 legitimate live births			51.91
	Illegitimate infants per 1000 illegitimate live births			—
	Deaths from Cancer (all ages)			39
	" " Measles (all ages)			Nil
	" " Whooping Cough (all ages)			3
	" " Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)			Nil

**BIRTH-RATES, CIVILIAN DEATH-RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY,
MATERNAL MORTALITY AND CASE RATES FOR CERTAIN
INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE YEAR 1941.**

Provisional Figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns.
(Table of Registrar General.)

Eastleigh's figures have been included for convenience of comparison, the last two columns being the most suitable for this purpose.

	England and Wales.	126 C.B.'s and Great Towns including London.	London Administrative County.	148 Smaller Towns Resident Pop. 25,000-50,000 at 1931 Census.	Eastleigh.
Births. Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population.					
Live Births	14.2	14.7	8.9	16.4	13.70
Still Births	0.51	0.58	0.33	0.60	0.47
Deaths.					
All Causes	12.9	14.9	16.3	13.0	11.50
Typhoid and Para- typhoid	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	—
Scarlet Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	—
Whooping Cough	0.06	0.07	0.04	0.06	0.10
Diphtheria	0.07	0.08	0.03	0.06	0.03
Influenza	0.19	0.17	0.15	0.20	0.14
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	—
Rates per 1,000 Live Births:—					
Deaths under 1 year of age	59	71	68	56	49
Deaths from Diar- rhoea and Enteri- tis under 2 years of age	5.1	7.5	6.8	4.6	—
Notifications. Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population:—					
Typhoid Fever	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.03	—
Para-typhoid Fever	0.09	0.12	0.05	0.09	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever	0.25	0.31	0.30	0.20	0.10
Scarlet Fever	1.47	1.49	1.01	1.51	1.50
Whooping Cough	4.39	4.37	3.50	4.50	3.04
Diphtheria	1.25	1.53	0.93	1.19	0.47
Erysipelas	0.30	0.36	0.50	0.27	0.10
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	10.33	8.27	4.77	10.47	29.02
Pneumonia	1.25	1.53	1.07	1.04	0.58
Rates per 1,000 total Births (Live and Still):—					
Puerperal Fever {	11.91	15.64	2.29	9.43	20.30
Puerperal Pyrexia {			19.30 including Puerperal Fever		

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN THE BOROUGH OF EASTLEIGH DURING 1941.

(Table of Registrar General).

CAUSES OF DEATH.	All Ages	0-	1-	2-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-
All Causes	314	19	4	4	11	6	15	23	22	47	74	89
1 Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 Cerebro-spinal Fever	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 Whooping Cough	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 Diphtheria	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 Tuberculosis of respiratory system	12	1	—	—	—	1	2	5	1	—	1	1
7 Other Tuberculosis diseases	4	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8 Syphilitic diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9 Influenza	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
10 Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11 Acute polio-myelitis and polio-encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12 Acute inf. encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13 Cancer of buccal cavity and oesoph (M) uterus (F)	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	1
14 Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1
15 Cancer of Breast	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1
16 Cancer of all other sites	24	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	7	7	5
17 Diabetes	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
18 Intra-cranial vascular lesions	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	7	14	10
19 Heart disease	80	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	4	12	29	32
20 Other diseases of circulatory system	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
21 Bronchitis	11	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	1	6
22 Pneumonia	13	2	—	1	1	1	1	—	3	—	1	3
23 Other respiratory diseases	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	—	1
24 Ulcer of stomach	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
25 Diarrhoea under 2 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26 Appendicitis	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27 Other digestive diseases	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	2	3
28 Nephritis	8	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	2	1
29 Puerperal and Post Abortion Sepsis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 Other Maternal causes	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
31 Premature Birth	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32 Congenital malformations; birth injuries; infantile disease	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
33 Suicide	5	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	1	—
34 Road traffic accidents	9	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	1	1	1	2
35 Other violent causes	17	2	—	1	2	2	4	3	—	—	—	3
36 All other causes	38	—	—	1	1	1	1	2	3	5	8	16

CLASSIFICATION OF THE CAUSES OF DEATH.

The table gives a short analysis of death and the ages at which they occurred. The deaths of Eastleigh residents registered away from Eastleigh are included in the table, and the deaths of non-residents registered in the Borough are excluded.

The death rate 11.50 is slightly lower than in 1940, when it was 12.9, but higher than 10.19 in 1939. The lowest recorded rate in the Borough since its extension to its present size in 1932 is 9.43 in 1934 ; the highest being 12.9 in 1940.

Heart disease heads the list with 80, but it will be noted that nearly 50 per cent. of the deaths returned as due to heart disease occurred over the age of 70, when it may be reasonable to suppose natural degeneration was the cause.

Deaths from Cancer are second highest on the list, a total of 39, which is a slight decrease on 45 in 1940 ; 45 in 1939 and 40 in 1936, and compares very favourably with 38 in 1938 and 35 in 1937. The various death rates for Cancer per 1,000 of population for the last seven years, which give a fairly good indication of the extent of the disease, are as follows :—

1935, 1.5 ; 1936, 1.6 ; 1937, 1.3 ; 1938, 1.4 ; 1939, 1.7 ; 1940, 1.6 ; 1941, 1.4.

There are twelve deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, against 5 in 1940 and 8 in 1939. The death rate of 0.44 per 1,000 population in 1941 appears high when compared with 0.18 for 1940, which is the lowest death rate from this disease since the extension of the area in 1932. The lowest death rate from this disease prior to 1940 was 0.28 in 1935. The various death rates for this disease per 1,000 population for the last seven years are as follows :—

1935, 0.28 ; 1936, 0.40 ; 1937, 0.46 ; 1938, 0.34 ; 1939, 0.29 ; 1940, 0.18 ; 1941, 0.44.

The death rate for Infants under one year—49.86—is slightly lower than 1940, when it was 54.05, and 1936 when it was 53.47, but higher than 1938, when it was 29.02, the lowest rate recorded since 1928.

SECTION II.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

1. Public Health Officers of the Local Authority.

Full particulars of the Public Health Officers of the Council, Medical, Sanitary and Clerical, including in each case information as to their special diplomas or certificates of qualification as well as their offices and duties, have been incorporated on page 2 at the beginning of this Report.

2. During the year 1941 there have been no changes in the arrangements for the following :—

- (a) Laboratory Facilities.
- (b) Ambulance Facilities.
- (c) Professional Nursing in the Home.
- (d) Treatment Centres and Clinics.
- (e) Hospitals—Public and Voluntary.
- (f) Maternal Mortality.

3. Maternity and Nursing Homes.

There are now two nursing homes, which take in maternity cases in the Borough, a small one in Chandler's Ford being opened in 1941.

SECTION III.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Report by CHARLES E. JAMES, A.M.I.S.E., M.R.San.I.,
M.R.I.P.H.H., Chief Sanitary Inspector.

The work of the Sanitary Department comprises Sections III., IV. and V. of this Report, dealing with the Sanitary Circumstances of the District, Housing and the Inspection and Supervision of Food respectively.

(a) Water.

Eastleigh is supplied with water by the Southampton Corporation Waterworks and I am indebted to J. Hawksley, Esq., B.Sc., M.Inst.C.E. (Waterworks Engineer and Manager) for the following information.

The present water supply is derived from wells in the upper chalk at Otterbourne and Twyford and is sterilized at the pumping stations before being delivered into the Service Reservoirs. Under normal conditions the supply is also softened at the pumping stations but since the outbreak of war it has been necessary, as a measure of Civil Defence, to suspend the process of softening on account of the glare from the lime kilns. The Southampton Corporation is under no statutory obligation to soften the supply, and it is unlikely that softening will be commenced during the war.

The supply has been satisfactory in quality and quantity during the year, the following figures being typical of a chemical analysis of the water at present supplied, during the suspension of softening.

Chemical Characters.

	Parts per 100,000
Total Solids	30.3
Loss upon Ignition	2.1
Free and Saline Ammonia (a)	Nil
(b)	0.0055
Albuminoid Ammonia (a)	0.0003
(b)	0.0002
Chlorine (Cl.) combined	1.48
Sodium Chloride (Na. Cl.)	2.42
Nitrites	Absent
Nitrates (N.)	0.29
Sulphates	Absent
Lead	Absent
Iron	Absent
Reaction (ph.)	8.0
Hardness { Permanent	3.7
{ Temporary	17.9
{ Total	21.6

Note.—Ammonia Results. (a) Before Chloramine treatment.
(b) After Chloramine treatment.

Bacteriological Examination.

The water is controlled by bacteriological examination, samples being taken of the well water and treated water at each pumping station at least once a week.

The results of the bacteriological examinations during 1941 of the treated water from the Otterbourne and Twyford Pumping Stations (the sources of supply for the Borough of Eastleigh) were as follows :—

Pumping Station.	Total Number of Samples.	B. Coli absent in 100 c.c's.	B. Coli present in 100 c.c's. absent in 50 c.c's.	B. Coli present in 50 c.c's. absent in 10 c.c's.
Otterbourne.....	52	52	Nil	Nil
Twyford	52	52	Nil	Nil

Water Supply.

During the year nine samples of water were taken and submitted to the County Laboratory for chemical and bacteriological examination.

Three of the samples proved to be satisfactory and six unsatisfactory.

Three of the unsatisfactory samples were taken from a well situated on a farm supplying water to a household and dairy. Attempts to obtain a pipe supply of main water to the farm have proved unsatisfactory owing to the cost of the work, lack of labour and materials, and distance to the farm from the nearest main water supply. In the meantime the milk produced on the farm is cooled at a neighbouring dairy, and all water used on the farm is boiled before use.

The other three unsatisfactory samples were taken from supplies thought by the owners to be useful in times of emergency. The owners have been notified that the water from such sources are unfit for domestic purposes.

(b) Drainage and Sewage.

In 1941 the following drainage work was carried out under the supervision of the Department:—

Drains examined	30
Drains cleansed	58
Drains repaired or reconstructed	6
Soil pipes or vent shafts repaired	1
Inspection chamber provided	1
Fresh air inlets fixed	3
Miscellaneous drainage items	7

(c) Rivers and Streams.

No complaints were received during the year with regard to the condition of rivers and streams.

Complaint, however, was received regarding the condition of the water at the swimming pool at Barton Peveril, which it was alleged caused a minor skin disease to the persons using the swimming pool.

Five samples of water were taken from the swimming pool as well as from the adjoining river from which the swimming pool is filled, and submitted to the County Laboratory for chemical and bacteriological examination. The County Analyst's report stated that the sample of water taken from the swimming pool was satisfactory, and that the samples of water taken from the pool and adjoining river a few days later were polluted, "but no more than was to be expected from river water running through meadows with cattle, and that the pollution was probably due to cattle and may not be harmful."

The swimming pool was closed for a period, during which time it was emptied and cleansed.

The water of the swimming pool is not filtered but only screened at the intake. No further complaints have been received.

(d) **Closet Accommodation.**

The following work was carried out during the year :—

New W.C. basins provided	.....	.....	.....	11
W.C. cisterns repaired or renewed	.....	.....	.....	26
W.C. Compartments repaired	.....	.....	.....	8
W.C. Compartments cleansed	.....	.....	.....	1
Miscellaneous items	.....	.....	.....	4

(e) **Public Cleansing.**

There has been no change during the year of scavenging. Complaints were received during the year regarding smells and nuisance from flies from the refuse tip situated at Chandler's Ford. The difficulty experienced at this tip was in obtaining sufficient covering material. During the latter part of the year the bulk of the town's refuse was tipped at a site situated at Fair Oak, and thus enabled the tip at Chandler's Ford to be more adequately covered.

(f) **Sanitary Inspection of the Area.**

During the year 1941 the following inspections were made by the Sanitary Staff in respect of :—

Drainage	.....	.....	.....	.....	251
Water Supply	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
Piggeries	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
Refuse Collection	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Refuse Disposal	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
Offensive accumulations	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
Closet accommodation	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Council Bungalows	.....	.....	.....	.....	253
Houses of persons being re-housed by Council	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
Vacating of Council houses	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
Overcrowding	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
Shops	.....	.....	.....	.....	69
Factories	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Workshops	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Outworkers' Premises	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Infectious disease	.....	.....	.....	.....	103
Smoke nuisances	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
Rats and Mice destruction	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
Keeping of animals	.....	.....	.....	.....	31

Verminous premises	75
Second-hand Shops	14
Public Conveniences	6
Interviews	225
Miscellaneous sanitary visits	135
Rivers and Streams	3
Theatres and Places of Public Entertainments	2
Air Raid Shelters	478
Evacuees	66
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(g) **Number of Notices Served.**

To secure the abatement of nuisances and the removal of conditions dangerous to health the following action was taken :—

No. of Informal Notices served	192
No. of Informal Notices complied with	170
No. of Statutory Notices served	2
No. of Statutory Notices complied with	1

(h) **Complaints Received.**

During the year the following complaints were received and attended to by the sanitary staff relating to the following matters :—

Choked drains	26
Defective drains	3
Defective waterclosets	4
Offensive smell	5
General housing defects	30
Dampness	5
Smoke nuisance	2
Dirty premises	4
Verminous premises	5
Insect pests	3
Rats and Mice Infestation	10
Accumulation of refuse	3
Dustbins	7
Sanitary conveniences	1
Cesspools	3
Overcrowding	4
Request to call	3
Miscellaneous	29
Insanitary conditions of A.R.P. Shelters	5

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(i). **Nuisances Abated and Work Done.**

During the year 1941 the total number of nuisances abated or work done either as a result of informal or statutory action is as follows :—

i.	As a result of informal action	395
ii.	As a result of statutory action	1
		<hr/> 396

(j). **Factories.**

The following tables show the inspection of factories and other premises, together with the defects found and remedied :—

1. Defects found in Factories and other Premises.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of offences in respect of which Prosecutions were Instituted.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Want of cleanliness	5	5	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	1	1	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences {	Insufficient	1	—	—
	Unsuitable or defective	1	—	—
	Not separate for sexes	—	—	—
Other Offences	—	—	—	—
(Not including offences relating to Home Work or offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921, and re-enacted in the Third Schedule to the Factories Act, 1937)				
Total	8	8	—	—

2. Inspection of Factories and other premises.

Premises.	Number of.		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted.
Factories with mechanical power	8	3	—
Factories without mechanical power	4	2	—
Other Premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including outworkers' premises)	—	—	—
Total	12	5	—

3. Outwork in Unwholesome Premises (Section 108 of Act 1901 ; Section III. of Act of 1938).

Nature of Work.	Instances.	Notices Served.	Prosecutions
Nil	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—

During the year no notices were received from H.M. Inspector of Factories referring to defects remediable under the Public Health Acts.

(k) **Shops.**

During 1941, 69 visits were paid to shops. Five informal notices were served and 5 notices were complied with during the year.

The following table shows the details of the defects found and remedied.

Shops Act, 1934.

Nature of Defect.	Number completed after Informal Notice.
W.C. Compartments require cleansing	5
Premises require Cleansing	1
Insanitary W.C. basins	3
Defective W.C. cisterns	3
Miscellaneous Items	2
Total	14

(l) Smoke Abatement.

Two complaints of nuisance from smoke were received during the year in respect of smoke emission from chimneys.

Twelve smoke observations were made.

(m) Eradication of Bed Bugs.

(1) Number of Council houses found to be verminous	1
Number of other houses found to be verminous	15
	—
Total	16
	—

(2) In all cases infested rooms and their contents were sprayed with Zaldecide.

(3) The work of disinfection is carried out by the local authority. Several rooms required more than one application of the insecticide, and during the year 1941 the following work was carried out by the Department :—

Houses inspected for vermin	.....	.....	.....	78
Rooms sprayed for vermin	.....	.....	.....	93

(n) Rats and Mice.

10 complaints regarding premises infested with rats and mice were received during the year and 32 visits were made.

(o) During the year 1941 there have been no changes, and no nuisances have been discovered in the following :—

- (1) Camping Sites.
- (2) Schools.
- (3) Tents, Vans and Sheds.
- (4) Offensive Trades.
- (5) Common Lodging Houses.
- (6) Houses Let in Lodgings.

(p) Petroleum (Consolidation) Act, 1928.

At the commencement of the year 16 licences were issued for the storage of Petroleum, Carbide of Calcium, and Hydrocarbon, entailing the storage of 7,950 gallons of petroleum, 10,562-lbs. of carbide of calcium and 400 gallons of hydrocarbon.

SECTION IV.

HOUSING.

Report by the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

A. STATISTICS.

Number of New Houses erected during the year :—

	<i>Total</i>
(i) By the Local Authority	Nil
(ii) By other Local Authorities	Nil
(iii) By other bodies and persons	Nil

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year :—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for Housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	366
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	947
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 and 1932	5
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	12
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	Nil
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	1

2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without the service of formal Notices :—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	150
---	-----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :—

A. *Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	Nil
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil
(c) Outstanding at 31st December, 1941	Nil

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	2
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	1
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil
(c) Outstanding at 31st December, 1941	1

C. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	Nil
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which an undertaking was accepted from the owners	Nil
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which undertakings were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	Nil

D. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	Nil

4. Housing Act, 1936—Part IV.

(a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	Nil
(2) Number of families dwelling therein	Nil
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	Nil
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	4
(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	4
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	15
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	Nil
(e) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions	Nil

5. HOUSING ADMINISTRATION.

1. Individually Unfit Houses.

DETAILS OF HOUSING REPAIRS CARRIED OUT DURING THE YEAR, 1941.

Nature of Repairs.	Number completed after.	
	Informal Notice.	Statutory Notice.
HOUSING.		
Rcofs repaired or renewed	34	Nil
Chimney stacks repaired or renewed	9	Nil
Gutters repaired or renewed	11	Nil
Rainwater pipes repaired or renewed	4	Nil
External walls repaired or repointed	21	Nil
Window and door sills repaired or renewed	10	Nil
Dampness abated :—		
1. Repairs to roof	9	Nil
2. Repairs to external walls	15	Nil
3. Waterproofing of internal walls	6	Nil
4. Wall cavities cleaned out	2	Nil
5. Repairs to gutters or rain-water pipes	2	Nil
Sub-floor ventilation provided	5	Nil
Sub-floor ventilators repaired or renewed	1	Nil
Yard or passage surface paved or repaired	3	Nil
Wall plaster repaired	27	Nil
Ceiling plaster repaired	32	Nil
Walls cleaned or re-decorated	31	Nil
Ceilings cleaned or re-decorated	34	Nil
Windows repaired or renewed	18	Nil
Sashcords provided	18	Nil
Doors repaired or renewed	9	Nil
Floors repaired or renewed	11	Nil
Firegrates or ranges repaired or renewed	12	Nil
New sinks provided	2	Nil
New sink waste pipes provided	7	Nil
Separate water supply provided	1	Nil
Washing coppers repaired or renewed	7	Nil
Washhouse rebuilt or repaired	2	Nil
Washing accommodation provided	1	Nil
Hearths repaired or renewed	1	Nil
Refuse receptacles provided	22	1
Verminous rooms disinfested	9	Nil
Miscellaneous housing items	20	Nil
Total	396	1

SECTION V.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.**Report by the Chief Sanitary Inspector.**

I am indebted to H. F. Dawe, A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., M.I.H., the Borough Meat and Food Inspector, for the following report on the work done under this Section for the year 1941.

(A.) MILK SUPPLY.**(1) Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops.**

The following is a summary of the milk supply and distribution in the district on the 31st December, 1941. Although the number of persons registered for the sale of milk was 69, the number actually selling milk at the end of the year was 20. This was due mainly to the large decrease in the number of shops selling bottled milk when milk rationing came into force. A number of retail purveyors also suspended their businesses for the duration.

No. of persons registered as cowkeepers	28
No. of premises used as cowsheds	52
No. of producers who are also retailers of milk	4
No. of premises registered as dairies	36
No. of persons registered as retail purveyors of milk, including producers	69
No. of shops selling sealed bottled milk	1
During 1941 the following visits were paid to dairy premises :—	
Cowsheds	92
Dairies and milk shops	103

Total 195

(2) Bacteriological Examination of Milk.

Milk sampling for examination for the presence of tubercle bacilli is carried out by the County Council.

(3) Graded Milk.

The following licences were in force during the year :—

Licence to produce " Accredited " milk (issued by the County Council)	4
Licence to bottle and retail " Accredited " milk	1
Licence to retail " Tuberculin Tested " (Certified) milk	1
Licence to pasteurise milk	2

During the year 49 samples of " Pasteurised " school milk were taken and forwarded to the County Laboratory for examination.

Of the 49 samples obtained, 38 were up to the prescribed standard and 11 below such standard. Of these unsatisfactory samples 7 were below the prescribed standard as regards the " Phosphatase " Test, 2 were unsatisfactory as regards the bacterial count, and 2 in respect of both the Phosphatase Test and the bacterial count.

Regarding the unsatisfactory samples, one was obtained from one of the dairies licensed to pasteurise milk, and 10 from the other. In the case of the former a defect in the plant was found and remedied, and no further unsatisfactory samples were received. Regarding the other dairy, the plant has continued to give unsatisfactory results, although various improvements were carried out early in the year and satisfactory results obtained for some time. At the end of the year, as a result of two further unsatisfactory samples being taken, the firm stated that they were again passing the matter to their Dairy Equipment Engineering Department for immediate attention.

(B.) MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

(1) Slaughter-houses.

Seven private slaughter-houses were licensed at the commencement of the year, but in six of these slaughtering has been discontinued under the Live Stock (Restrictions on Slaughtering) Orders. The slaughter-house allowed to remain open is that situated at the premises of the Four Counties' Bacon Company (1927), Ltd., Eastleigh. The number of pigs killed at this factory was 25,685 compared with the previous year's record kill of 35,139. This factory is one of the most modern in the Country and, notwithstanding the shortage of manpower, the high standard of efficiency at this factory has been maintained.

The number of visits to slaughter-houses and the number of animals inspected are shown under :—

No. of visits to Slaughter-houses, etc.	.....	.....	377
No. of carcasses examined :—			
Bulls	.....	.....	Nil
Bullocks	.....	.....	Nil
Cows	.....	.....	Nil
Heifers	.....	.....	Nil
Calves	.....	.....	Nil
			<hr/>
Sheep	.....	.....	Nil
Pigs	.....	.....	25,685
			<hr/>
Total	.....		25,685
			<hr/>

(2) Visits to Food Premises.

The following is a summary of the visits paid to food shops and premises within the Borough during 1941 :—

Premises.	Visits Paid.
Butchers	218
Fishmongers and poulterers	17
Grocers	44
Greengrocers and fruiterers	15
Bakehouses	21
Cowsheds	92
Dairies and milkshops	103
Ice-cream premises	15
Food-preparing premises	8
Sampling visits	36
Shops, Stalls and other premises	33
Miscellaneous visits	99
Total	701

(3) Diseased or Unsound Meat and Food.

As a result of the above inspections various diseased or unsound conditions were discovered as detailed in the following tables. The amount of tuberculosis is shown in Table I and other diseased conditions in Table II. Table III shows the number of carcasses inspected and the percentage incidence of disease. Table IV shows the amount of meat and other foods surrendered on account of unsoundness. Wherever possible steps were taken in conjunction with the Local and Regional Food Offices for suitable portions to be salvaged.

TABLE I. TUBERCULOSIS IN FOOD ANIMALS.

Portion dealt with.	Bovines.		Pigs.		Totals Bovines and Pigs.	
	No.	Weight lbs.	No.	Weight lbs.	No.	Weight lbs.
Entire carcass and all offal.....	—	—	36	5,345	36	5,345
Head and Tongue	—	—	1,610	22,642	1,610	22,642
Plucks	—	—	502	3,148	502	3,148
Mesenteries	—	—	1,963	2,816	1,963	2,816
Collars	—	—	73	209	73	209
Fore-ends	—	—	22	482	22	482
Totals	—	—	4,206	34,642	4,206	34,642

TABLE II. DISEASES OTHER THAN

Kind of Animal.	Diseases, etc.	Whole Carcase and all Offal.		Fore-end.		Shoulders.		Plucks.	
		No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.
SWINE.	Abscesses	—	—	2	55	—	—	—	—
	Arthritis	1	60	—	—	1	6	—	—
	Asphyxiation	2	363	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Bruising	—	—	2	33	—	—	—	—
	Congestion and Cirrhosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	729	4628
	Cystic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Dropsy and Emaciation	2	130	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Erysipelas	2	44 ¹	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Jaundice	1	73	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Moribund	9	1094	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Nephritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Peritonitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sceptic Pericarditis	1	139	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Uraemia	1	132	—	—	—	—	—	—
		19	2432	4	88	1	6	729	4628

TUBERCULOSIS IN FOOD ANIMALS.

Flecks.		Legs.		Tender Loins.		Kidneys.		Livers.		Total Carcases and all Offal.	
No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	55
-	-	9	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	146
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	363
-	-	19	308	22	22	-	-	-	-	43	363
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	23	736	4651
-	-	-	-	-	-	1081	293	-	-	1081	293
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	130
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	441
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	73
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	1094
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	2	1
7	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	53
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	139
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	132
7	53	28	388	22	22	1083	294	7	23	1910	7934

TABLE III. CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed	—	—	—	—	25,685
Number inspected	—	—	—	—	25,685
All diseases except Tuberculosis :—					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	19
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	1,349
Percentage of the number inspected affected with dis- ease other than Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	5.3 %
Tuberculosis only : Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	36
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	2,100
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	8.3 %

**TABLE IV. OTHER UNSOUND CONDITIONS OF MEAT
AND OTHER FOODS.**

Description.	Condition.	Weight in lbs.
English Bacon	Abscess	12
English Pork	Abscess	4
English Beef	Bone Taint	137
English Beef	Bruised	4½
English Bacon	Decomposition	54
Corned Beef	Decomposition	12
Pressed Beef	Decomposition	280
2½ Stone of Ling	Decomposition	35
5½ Stone of Haddock	Decomposition	77
English Pigs' Mesenteries and Spleens	Decomposition	30
English Ox Sweetbreads	Decomposition	5
3 Tins of Meat Roll	Decomposition	3
6 Tins of Lunch Tongue	Decomposition	36
1 Tin of Chopped Ham	Decomposition	6
2 Tins of Ham, Veal and Tongue Roll	Decomposition	2
2 Tins of Peas	Decomposition	—
3 Tins of Sardines	Decomposition	—
71 Tins of Pineapples	Decomposition	161
162 Tins of Evaporated Milk	Decomposition	—
Imported Lamb	Mould	4
Special Margarine	Rancid	114¾
Jam	Unwholesome	30
		1,007¼

(4) Meat Marking.

During the year no animals were stamped with the mark approved by the Ministry of Health.

(5) Food and Drugs Act, 1938.**Adulteration.**

Food and drugs sampling under this Act is carried out in the Lorough by the County Council.

Registered Premises.

The number of premises registered under Section 14 of the Act is as follows :—

For manufacture and sale of ice-cream	.....	9
For sale only of ice-cream	.....	20
For preparation or manufacture of sausages, or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale		37
Total Number of registered Premises	.....	66

Food Poisoning.

No cases of food poisoning were notified under Section 17 during the year.

SECTION VI.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.**(1) Small Pox.**

No cases of Small Pox were notified during the year.

(2) Measles.

Seven hundred and ninety-two cases of Measles were notified to the Department during the year, compared with 194 notified in 1940. Five cases were admitted to hospital, all others being treated at home. None of the cases proved fatal. The incidence of the disease reached its highest peak in May when 251 cases were notified, its lowest level being during the months of August, September and October, when no cases were notified. Two hundred and thirty-two cases were notified in April, 167 in March, 82 in June, and 39 in February. Low totals for the other months of the year were 11 in January, 8 in July, 1 in November, and 1 in December.

(3) Whooping Cough.

Eighty-three cases of Whooping Cough were notified during the year, as compared with 179 in 1940. The highest number of cases notified in any one month was 13 in May, the lowest being November and December, when no cases were notified.

(4) Typhoid and Para-Typhoid.

No cases of Typhoid or Para-Typhoid were notified during the year.

(5) Scarlet Fever.

Forty-one cases of Scarlet Fever were notified during the year, an increase of 17 compared with the 24 cases notified in 1940, but a decrease of 4 compared with the 44 cases notified in 1939. Thirty-eight cases were admitted to the Isolation Hospital, and three were treated at home. None of the cases were fatal. The highest number of cases notified in any one month was 6 in each of the months of September and December, the next highest being 5 in both March and May. Four cases were notified in each of the months of January, October and November, and two cases were notified in April and again in June. No cases were notified during the months of July and August.

(6) Diphtheria.

Thirteen cases of Diphtheria were notified during 1941, an increase of 5 compared with the 8 cases notified in 1940. Eleven cases were admitted to hospital, one of which proved fatal, and two were treated at home. The highest number notified in any one month was 3 in each of the months of February and October, 2 cases were notified in the months of January and May, and 1 case in April, August and December. No cases were notified in March, June, July, September and November.

Every effort was made during the year to induce parents to have their children immunized, and 1,483 children were immunized by the end of September, 1941, when further appeals were made to the parents. The response to the renewed appeals to the parents to have their children immunized against Diphtheria was very disappointing. Many parents applied to have their children immunized, but when they were notified of the time and place at which to attend, they did not put in an appearance.

The number of children who completed the full course of immunization between the 1st October and 31st December was 184, making a grand total of 1,867 children immunized by the end of the year 1941.

The County Medical Officer was approached with regard to the dissemination of information at the Welfare Clinic, and application forms for immunization have been distributed at the Clinics.

(7) **Erysipelas.**

Three cases of Erysipelas were notified to the Department during the year 1941. All cases were women who were treated at home. One case was notified in March, the second in September, and the third in November. There were no fatal cases.

Disease.	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
Scarlet Fever	76	44	17	44	18	29	43	141	72	27	19	24	38	135	129	67	47	59	44	24	41
Diphtheria	11	5	6	8	4	6	8	30	28	12	8	3	—	12	14	4	7	50	7	8	13
Erysipelas	5	5	5	5	14	14	7	16	8	4	9	6	9	9	11	12	12	11	11	11	3
Pneumonia	8	5	12	15	4	19	10	14	6	16	13	27	18	21	6	7	16	6	13	12	16
Puerperal Fever	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	6	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	1	1	2	5	5	2	5	—	4	2	6	8
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	1	1	—	—	5	6	4	6	—	1	2	—	1	1	3	6	2	5	4
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—
Paratyphoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Relapsing Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Polio-myelitis	1	—	6	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	5	—	1	2
(a) Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	194	792
(a) Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	179	83

(a)—Became notifiable on the 23rd October, 1939.

BOROUGH ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

The following Table shows the number of admissions and discharges to the hospital for the year 1941.

	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Meningitis.	Erysipelas.	Scabies.	Typhoid Fever.	Impetigo.	Tonsilitis.	Poliomyelitis.	Measles.	Total.
In Hospital, 1/1/41	-	6	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	9
Admitted	11	38	4	-	13	-	1	2	1	5	75
Discharged	9	42	5	1	13	-	-	2	1	6	79
Died	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
In Hospital, 1/1/42	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Mortality during 1941.

	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1
1—5	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
5—15	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
15—25	1	1	1	—	1	1	—	—
25—35	6	5	1	—	—	1	—	—
35—45	4	5	—	1	3	2	—	—
45—55	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
55—65	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
Totals	17	12	3	1	7	5	3	1

SECTION VII.

AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS—CASUALTY SERVICES.**Report by the Director of Casualty Services.**

As pointed out in my report for the year 1940, Eastleigh is not a scheme-making authority, the Borough Casualty Services forming part of the scheme submitted by the Hants County Council.

These Services, which were first summarised in my report for the year 1939, have now been extended to include the provisions of facilities for cleansing contaminated members of the public and the decontamination of foodstuffs. The various alterations and improvements which have been carried out during the year under review are all dealt with under the appropriate headings :—

(1) Headquarters' Staff.

In April, 1941, staff problems began to manifest themselves when it was decided to employ a whole-time female clerk to relieve Mr. W. R. Shattock, the remaining whole-time Public Health Clerk, of A.R.P. clerical duties as he was shortly joining H.M. Forces. It was realised at the time that the efficient prosecution of the war would inevitably deplete the department of its staff from time to time, and an effort was made to secure a young girl who would be exempted from being called up for a considerable time. In consequence, the Headmistress of a local school was approached and asked to recommend a suitable girl, which she did, and Miss F. E. Nash, aged 15, joined the Departmental Staff. Miss Nash proved a great success from the start, and the ease and rapidity with which she picked up the essentials of her tasks led us to repeat the experiment in September, 1941, when Miss S. McGillivray, a second clerk, aged 15, was obtained from the same school.

Another problem which was solved during the year was the care and custody of stores and equipment. In a service such as this where a large number of volunteers are doing stand-by shifts, the care and maintenance of equipment is an onerous task, and I was greatly relieved when Mrs. K. Quantrell, of the Ambulance Service, took over this responsibility. Mrs. Quantrell was a Store Department Clerk before joining the service, and understood this work thoroughly, and her system is very simple and effective. Daily examination and periodical stocktaking is carried out, the reserve stocks being kept at Casualty Services' Headquarters, and no serious losses in equipment have been found.

(2) First Aid Post.

The new First Aid Post, which was erected in 1940 and further strengthened and improved in 1941, has been made full use of during the year as an Anti-Gas Training Establishment, particularly for women, and demonstrations to neighbouring authorities have been carried out.

The personnel establishment of the Post, which originally consisted of 60 volunteers (50 women and 10 men), plus a reserve of 25 per cent., and has been under review for some time, has now been settled. The new establishment is now divided into two parts, namely, the unit establishment, i.e. personnel required to man the post and the personnel establishment, the latter being the ceiling figure up to which the Service is allowed to recruit personnel for the purpose of providing the unit establishment.

The new unit establishment is 25, the personnel establishment being 75, of which 55 are women and 20 are men. At the end of 1941 the effective strength of the First Aid Post was 40, which comprised two paid and three part-time men with nine paid and 26 part-time women.

The Borough being an industrial area is largely dependent on the industries in the area for A.R.P. personnel, and the extended hours in industry have made it impossible to adhere to the old standard when the Post was staffed by volunteers between the hours of 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. The Post is lightly staffed by whole-time personnel for 24 hours a day, the part-time personnel reporting for duty one night per week as soon after finishing work as possible. This is usually between the hours of 7 p.m. and 8 p.m. In addition they do one night on call between the same hours.

(3) First Aid Parties.

The personnel establishment of the First Aid Party Service was again changed during the year, the unit establishment being increased by one party to a total of nine parties, or 45 personnel. The personnel establishment was reduced to 85, and a new feature, a Second Line Establishment of six men, was introduced. The ceiling figure up to which the Service could recruit being 91.

At the end of the year under review the effective personnel strength of the Service was 85, 16 of which were whole-time men, but in practise, owing to the dearth of women drivers, some of these men had to be used as ambulance drivers, and women ambulance attendants were drafted into the First Aid Party Service.

In this Service all volunteers, male or female, are required to work three reliefs a week as compared with two in the First Aid Post Service, i.e., one on duty, and two nights on call. Like the First Aid Post Service, long hours in industry have reduced the period which volunteers can give at night, and a skeleton staff of whole-time personnel man the three Depots for 24 hours, the part-time volunteers coming on duty between 7 p.m. and 8 p.m.

This system appeals to the volunteers and works very well, but the personnel establishment does not permit a sufficient number of men to be recruited to cover all three Depots on each night of the week.

Another innovation during the year was the introduction of graded pay for rank, when Eastleigh was authorised to pay graded pay for rank to one Depot Superintendent, one Deputy Depot Superintendent, two party Supervisors and three F.A.P. Leaders.

(4) First Aid Points.

The number of First Aid Points in the Borough is six, which are situated as follows :—

- (1) Allbrook Infants' School.
- (2) Church Hut, Romsey Road, Eastleigh.
- (3) " Winda," Weavils Road, Fair Oak.
- (4) St. Mary's Church Hall, Bishopstoke.
- (5) St. Boniface Hall, Hursley Road, Chandler's Ford.
- (6) 34, Hiltingbury Road, Chandler's Ford.

A First Aid Point Box is kept in all the above premises for the use of that particular area. The Point at the Church Hut, Romsey Road, has been upgraded for the more elaborate treatment of casualties.

(5) Ambulances.

The personnel establishment of the Ambulance Services has also been reviewed. The vehicle establishment of this Service for Eastleigh is 12 ambulances, eight of which are whole-time, and eight sitting case cars, four of which are whole-time.

For each ambulance the unit establishment is two women, driver and attendant, and for each sitting case car one driver. The new personnel establishment for the Ambulance Service has not yet been fixed, but at the end of the year the effective personnel strength was 67, of which number 19 were whole-time paid women, including three Section Leaders.

For convenience, each ambulance, although a complete unit in itself, is attached to a First Aid Party when on stand-by duty, the attendants being supervised and trained by the First Aid Party Leader. The periods of duty of the ambulance drivers and attendants are similar to those of the First Aid Parties.

(6) Casualty Hospitals.

All casualties from the Borough are taken to the Royal Hants County Hospital and Public Assistance Institution at Winchester.

(7) Cleansing Facilities.

During the year 1941 the existing facilities for cleansing contaminated persons were reviewed and improved.

The cleansing facilities which had been provided at the new First Aid Post are to be extended to include 12 sprays, i.e., two batteries of six, one battery for males and one for females. Rooms C.1 are to be enlarged and an open shed for undressing contaminated persons. This work is in progress.

A Cleansing Station for unwounded members of the public is being provided at Toynbee Road School, Eastleigh. This is being carried out by adapting the lavatory accommodation of the School and installing eight sprays, i.e., two batteries of four, one for males and one for females.

In addition a six-spray mobile Cleansing Unit has been received, and a campaign to recruit and train personnel for these services is now in operation.

(8) General.

During the year under review the Borough Casualty Services, like most other services, have been called upon to carry out the work for which they were recruited. Each time the Services were called upon they were always ready and acquitted themselves well.

AIR RAID SHELTERS.

There are 14 Public Air Raid Shelters situated in the Borough, three Shelters capable of holding 400 persons each, one holding 200 persons, and nine capable of holding 50 persons each. The total capacity of these Shelters amounts to 1,900 persons. In addition to the above, there are 85 School Shelters situated at the various schools throughout the Borough which are used by the general public after school hours. Each Shelter is capable of accommodating 35 adults, with a total capacity of 2,975 persons.

The Public Shelters are all of an underground type, with the exception of one situated at Fleming Park, Passfield Avenue. In the Public Shelters sanitary accommodation is provided both for males and females, and take the form of small compartments screened from the rest of the Shelter by sack cloth and equipped with portable pail closets. Electric light is also provided. Air locks are provided at the entrance to each Shelter by means of two curtains.

Generally speaking, it could be said that there is not a satisfactory method provided for the deodorisation of closets, with the result that offensive smells are continually being emitted, and even when emptied the pails are usually in a contaminated condition. The pails are emptied weekly by the staff of the Borough Engineer's Department, but such action does not, of course, completely solve the problem, and their efforts are nullified when pails which have been used stand four or five days in a confined unventilated space continually omitting offensive smells. It appears to me necessary that some form of deodorisation should be provided, and suitable receptacles of sufficient quantity be placed in each compartment and readily accessible for persons using the closets. In addition, that the pails be liberally sprinkled with disinfectant powder on each occasion they are emptied.

The electric light system to all the Shelters is invariably defective in one form or another, and no lighting of any description is provided in the closet compartments, with the result that they are fouled, primarily due to lack of lighting.

The School Shelters are mainly of the surface type, and separate sanitary accommodation is provided, consisting of two small compartments, each screened by a sheet of sail cloth and equipped with a portable pail closet. In a few cases toilet paper has been provided and in a few others a small amount of sand. The Shelters are lighted by candles, hurricane lamps or portable electric torches, and here, again, the closet compartments are not lighted.

Spraying of the Shelters with disinfectant has been continued during the year, and efforts are made to pay a weekly visit to each Shelter. The absence of sunshine, free ventilation, wholesome warmth, and the lowered resistance due to infection are all factors in the reduction of "herd" resistance to disease, with the result that conditions existing in Air Raid Shelters confound all standards with regard to sanitation and hygiene. A disinfectant mist spray not only creates a freshening effect on vitiated air, but assists in the reduction of bacterial count and prevention of air-borne and droplet infection.

The Shelters in the Borough are sprayed with a dilute germicidal solution by means of a stirrup pump to which a special mist spray nozzle adaptor has been fixed. Invariably the floors of the Shelters are in a dirty condition and littered with scraps of paper, cigarette ends, etc., and paper taken into closet compartments is generally saturated with urine and scattered on the floor of the compartments. Previous to disinfection Shelters are swept throughout.

It appears to me that more supervision should be exercised over these Shelters during the hours of darkness to prevent misuse and damage to electric light bulbs, etc.

Two men have been allocated to the Department primarily for the purpose of disinfecting Shelters. During the year the number of visits made to Shelters for cleansing and disinfection purposes was 3,598. The number of visits made by the Sanitary Inspector for the purpose of supervising such work and general inspection was 478.

TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL OF FOODSTUFFS CONTAMINATED BY POISON GAS.

Early in the year 1941 the Ministry of Food requested Local Authorities to review its plans for the treatment and disposal of Gas Contaminated Foodstuffs with a view to ascertaining that they are adequate, and to proceed immediately with the completion of all its arrangements ; in particular to provide for :—

- (a) The assignment of Decontamination Squads equipped with heavy protective clothing for manual work in the removal of contaminated foodstuffs.
- (b) The earmarking of vehicles for the transport of foodstuffs for decontamination or destruction.
- (c) The earmarking of sites suitable for the decontamination of foodstuffs by airing and washing.

In this connection the undermentioned particulars are submitted showing the details of work carried out in order to establish a sound scheme for the treatment and salvage of foodstuffs contaminated in the district.

Mr. C. E. James, A.R.P.S., the Chief Sanitary Inspector, was appointed Food Decontamination Officer for the Borough, and Sanitary Inspector Mr. M. F. Wells, L.A.R.P., was appointed Deputy Food Decontamination Officer, such officers to be responsible for the examination of contaminated foodstuffs or foodstuffs suspected of being contaminated by poison gas, and to supervise the decontamination and disposal of foodstuffs affected, and subsequently treated, and to direct operations of the special food treatment squads formed.

The Food Decontamination Officer has power under Section 25(2) of the Emergency Defence Regulations, 1939, to seize any foodstuffs suspected of being contaminated and order the removal of this, which should be taken away either for decontamination treatment elsewhere or for destruction.

Agreement has been reached with the Ministry of Food and Ministry of Home Security whereby the work of removing foodstuffs from affected premises can appropriately be done by the decontamination squads which form a part of the existing local Civil Defence Organisation, and arrangements are being made for the assignment of Decontamination Squads equipped with heavy protective clothing for manual work in the removal of contaminated foodstuffs. Since the effective strength of Decontamination Squads is insufficient to enable them to assist in the treatment of contaminated foodstuffs, arrangements were made for the recruitment and enrolment of personnel (as part-time volunteers and supplementary members of Decontamination Squads) to specialise in the treatment of food. The basic number of Food Treatment Squad volunteers which the Borough of Eastleigh was asked to recruit was 10, but since the provision for the relief of personnel was essential, an attempt was made to enrol 20 recruits to be formed into four squads of 5 members each.

In this connection a meeting was held at the Town Hall under the auspices of the Chamber of Trade, when particulars of the scheme were explained to the food traders present. A second meeting, held at the Red House, Romsey Road, on the 16th April, 1941, resulted in the enrolment of nine volunteers. Since that date several of the large food traders in the town have been interviewed and also circularised in an endeavour to obtain recruits for the Food Decontamination Squads. Twenty-six recruits were enrolled as members of the Food Treatment Squads, and during the year were trained in Anti-Gas Precautions and on the technical aspects of food decontamination and its treatment.

Vehicles for the transport of foodstuffs requiring decontamination or for destruction have been earmarked, and the Borough Engineer has been consulted in regard to the availability for food decontamination purposes of all vehicles under his control in order to ensure that sufficient transport facilities will be forthcoming when the need arises.

A site situated at the Brickfield in Allington Lane has been earmarked for decontamination of foodstuffs, and the owner has consented to the premises being used for the purpose required at a nominal rental.

The site is ideally situated, and with certain modifications and adaptations will conform to the requirements demanded of a decontamination site.

The premises were inspected during the year by Mr. Hearne, the Ministry of Food Divisional Gas Liaison Officer, who approved of the lay-out and situation of the premises. A plan of the site, together with proposed lay-out and modifications required and estimated cost, were submitted to the Divisional Gas Liaison Officer, who approved of the scheme subject to final approval by the Ministry of Food.

For reasons both of economy and operational efficiency, general arrangements were made with the adjoining authorities of Southampton County Borough, Winchester Rural District and Droxford Rural District, whereby the decontamination site at Allington Lane would serve the four areas. Arrangements were completed for mutual assistance between the Local Authorities concerned to supplement local personnel should their numbers prove inadequate to cope with an extreme emergency, also to supplement the number of vehicles required for transport of contaminated foodstuffs to the decontamination site.

Unfortunately, the Ministry of Food disapproved of the expenditure in the adaptation of the site, and requested that an amended estimate be submitted with regard to the adaptations. In the meantime, the Hants War Agricultural Executive Committee requisitioned the site for the storage of agriculture machinery, and although arrangements were made with them whereby they would remove such machinery from the site when an emergency occurred, the arrangements generally are unsatisfactory, and will not materially assist in the efficient administration of decontamination work.

An amended estimate of adaptations was submitted to the Ministry of Food. The original estimate of cost of work for adapting the site for food decontamination purposes amounted to £450, such sum was to be met by the four authorities participating in the scheme, proportioned in the ratio of their population. The amended estimate was submitted to the Ministry of Food for £120, which merely covered the cost of drainage and concreting floors and the provision of water supply. A reply from the Ministry of Food is awaited.

During the year enquiries were instituted with the Hants County Analyst regarding facilities existing at the County Laboratories for the examination of foodstuffs contaminated by poison gas. The County Analyst is making arrangements whereby samples of contaminated foodstuffs may be analysed by analysts situated throughout the district.

An address was given to the Women's Section of the Eastleigh Labour Party during the year on protection of food against air raid damage and decontamination by gas.

